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THE SUM, New York City.

The Awful Pennsylvania Freshet.

The fuller the particulars we get of the great and sudden freshet in Pennsylvania the more awful appear the consequences The number of lives lost, at first estimated at 200, must now be increased by thousands. The truth is that as yet it is impossible to make any exact estimate of the extent of the calamity.

Whole villages have been swept away by a freshet whose magnitude has never been approached in this country. The loss of life suggests rather some of the terrible floods which have destroyed crowded communities In China, or the volcanic eruptions which have devastated other regions of the earth. The great rainfall of the last week caused a reservoir above Johnstown to break its bounds, and the water poured down upon the town, destroying everything before it. The Allegheny was changed into a roaring torrent, along which shattered dwellings, trees, household furniture, and the dead bodles of human beings and of brute animals poured in a ceaseless current.

It is the most awful disaster in the history of this country, and beside it the bursting of the Worcester reservoir in 1876 was a small affair. Up to this writing we know of it in only a general way, but the reports in THE Bun of this morning will enable our readers to obtain a truer conception of the magnitude of the loss of life.

The Czar Relieves His Mind.

The rigor with which the Russlan censorship of the press is exercised is well known. When, therefore, certain words are put in the Czar's mouth by a St. Petersburg journal, we may be sure that the words were uttered by ALEXANDER III. Now, according to the Official Messenger, a newspaper published in the Russian capital, the Czar, at a dinner lately given in honor of the marriage of Grand Duke Peter to a Princess of Montenegro, declared that the bride's father

was Russia's only sincere friend in Europe. We are not surprised to hear that this revelation of the Russian autocrat's convictions has caused a sensation in several European capitals, and particularly at Berlin. In one and the same sentence the Czar avows his distrust of FRANCIS JOSEPH and WILLIAM II., and chills the hopes of those who have been counting upon a Franco-Russian alliance. It seems that, in the judgment of her sovereign, Russia is a sort of outlaw on the Continent; with the exception of the head of a petty principality, the hand of every ruler is against her, and the inference is that her hand is responsively against them.

There is ground enough for the opinion, although the wisdom of proclaiming it may be open to doubt. The grandson of Czar NICHOLAS could hardly be expected to put much faith in the very member of the HAPS-BURG dynasty who rewarded Russia's interposition on his behalf in Hungary by taking sides against her in the Crimean war. Nor has the son of ALEXANDER II. any renson to believe in the friendship or gratitude of the HOHENZOLLERNS. It was Russia's warning attitude that held back Austria from seeking in 1870 revenge for the humiliation incurred in 1866. Had the Vienna Government aided France in the conflict of the firstmentioned year, the German empire might | law which prevails in most of the States of the one is Shakespream." never have existed in its present form. It fore, be hard to overrate the ob ligation under which WILLIAM I. and BIS-MARCK were placed by ALEXANDER II. They paid the debt by convoking the Berlin Congress and helping England to strip Russia of the major part of what she had wrung

from the Turks at San Ste ano. There is a deeper reason for the suspicion and antipathy with which the majority of Russians regard Germany. It is mainly Germans who have profited by the attempt of PETER the Great and his successors to introduce the civilization of western Europe in their dominions. According to the Slavophils, who were inspired and organized by KATKOFF, and who include the present Czar among their converts, Russin ought to turn her back on Western standards and ideals, and evolve a civilization of her own on native lines. To these Russlan nationalists the Germans are odious, both as representatives of Western notions and because they have hitherto monopolized most of the best places in the army and bureaucracy. Naturally, therefore, ALEXANDER III., who is a fervid Slavophil, and who has married a Danish wife, neither likes the Germans at home nor

trusts them abroad. That it was scarcely diplomatic for a great ruler to so plainly disclose his feelings is obvious, and very probably the head of the Russian Foreign Office, M. DE GIERS, will try to soften the purport of his master's words. Yet the Czar told the truth when he called the Prince of Montenegro the only faithful friend that Russia has in Europe The only possible tie between the Slav empire and France would be that, not of sympathy, but of common enmity to Germany.

The Van Cortlandt Parade Ground.

With Decoration Day as well as the centenary of the Union behind their backs, the First Brigade of the New York State troops can pay more attention to what is going on for their benefit at Van Cortlandt Park. In this fine new pleasure ground of more than a thousand acres, a tract comprising about 130 acres has been set apart as a parade ground, and adjoining it on the easterly side of Van Cortlandt Lake is an other stretch of land which will be used for a rifle range, and will allow shooting up to a thousand yards. When it is considered that the troops of New York city have for years upon years had no parade ground of their own, the Central Park not being open to them as Prospect Park is to the Brooklyn brigade, this present acquisition, the consummation of which is largely due to the energy and skill of the brigade commander, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, is seen to be one of the most important events in the recent history of the National Guard.

The site is beautiful, with the accessories of woodland and water, hills and rich meadows, which the park furnishes. It is rich, too, in historical associations, the old MORRIS mansion, which is to be left standing at the southerly end of the parade ground, having once been the headquarters of Gen. WASHINGTON, while the whole park ground was owned by the Van Cortland family and prized for its fine trees, its lakes, one of which, covering 75, acres, is fed by natural springs, and its picturesqueness. But what

olutionary associations, or the two centuries of existence claimed for the old mill, is the accessibility of the new parade ground.

The New York and Northern Railroad, connecting with the west side elevated roads, runs directly by it, and at that point the Yonkers Rapid Transit road branches off and skirts the easterly side of the parade ground. The former road, crossing Van Cortlandt Lake, which is between the parade ground and the rifle range, runs along the westerly side of the range. By actual experiment, the ground has been easily reached in an ordinary train from the Eighth street station of the Sixth avenue elevated rond. which is the lowest that any regiment would take, in sixty minutes, including a wait of six minutes at 155th street station for the connecting train. The regiments taking the train at stations further up town, as all but one would do, could greatly shorten that time. But by taking the express train on the Ninth avenue line, which connects closely with the Northern Railroad, the habitual time required from Fourteenth street to the parade ground is thirty-five minutes. Of course, special trains would always be provided for troops, so that the average time of train transit would be within half an hour.

When it is remembered how long it takes for a New York city regiment or company or individual soldier to go to Creedmoor, the gain of time in the matter of rifle practice alone is seen to be enormous. In the cost of transportation a great gain is effected, since that of going to Van Cortlandt is much less than one-half that of going to Creedmoor. In this point of view alone the \$25,000 appropriated for fitting up Van Cortlandt rifle range is quite as good an investment as the like sum appropriated for the parade ground. This gain in time and money will make itself felt, of course, in the numbers of riflemen who go to the new range for voluntary practice. In the long summer days it will be possible, with the frequent trains, the short time required for reaching the grounds, and the still shorter for the return to homes in the upper part of New York, for members of the First Brigade to go from their down-town places of business to the Van Cortlandt rifle range for practice without encroaching materially on business hours.

All this points as certainly to a great rise in the efficiency of the troops in marksmanship, as the possession of an area for regimental and brigade evolutions does to their increased skill in the latter respect. The work of clearing, levelling, draining, and fitting up which is now going on, should be pushed as rapidly as possible, in order that the advantages of this great project may be the sooner enjoyed.

Intent as an Element of Bigamy.

When the judicial system of England was reformed and simplified in 1873, the constitution of the appellate tribunal for the review of criminal cases was left practically unchanged. That tribunal was and is known as the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, and consists of all the Judges of the High Court of Justice, at least five of whom must sit upon the hearing of any appeal. One of these five must be either the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division, or the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer Division. In England, as a rule. a convicted person has no right of appeal; but the cases heard by this court are such as are reserved for its consideration by the trial Judges, who may entertain doubts as to the points of law which they involve.

An important case of this kind arising on a conviction of bigamy has just been deelded by the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, which was presided over on this occasion by Lord Coleridge, with whom sat five other Judges of the High Court of Justice. Under the law of England, and under the

American Union, a person is not guilty of bigmy who marries again after the absence of case to which we refer, the prisoner, a woman named Tolson, married her first husband | Shakespeare: on Sept. 11, 1880. He deserted her in December, 1881. She made inquiries concerning his whereabouts and probable fate, and caused similar inquiries to be made by her father. Such information as she was able to obtain led her to believe that her husband had been lost at sea in a wrecked vessel, and in January, 1887, she married again; but in December of that year the first husband reappeared. Upon the trial of the wife for bigamy, the jury, in answer to a question specially left to them by the trial Judge, Mr. Justice Stephen, found that the prisoner's second marriage was entered into in the belief that her first husband was dead, and that she had reasonable grounds for entertaining such belief. Upon this finding, the question was whether she could legally be

convicted of bigamy. The majority of the Judges answered the question in the negative, and this majority comprised those members of the court who are most distinguished for their knowledge of the criminal law, including Lord Cole-RIDGE and Mr. Justice HAWKINS. Mr. Justice WILLS declared it to be a principle of law that ordinarily speaking a crime is not committed if the mind is innocent; and although he said there were conflicting decisions, the weight of authority was in favor of the view that a reasonable belief of the death of the first husband constituted a de-Justice Cave said that an honest and reasonable mistake was a ground of defence applicable to all criminal offences; and Mr. inasmuch as the conduct of the woman was morally innocent, it would be a scandal to inflict more than a nominal punishment, even if her second marriage constituted an

offence, which he thought it did not. The dissenting Judges, on the other hand, whose opinion was read by Mr. Justice Man-ISTY, declared that ignorance of the law was no excuse, inasmuch as under the statute the wife was clearly guilty of bigamy if she expression, the inimitable modulations of the married before the lapse of seven years. This the prisoner had done in the present case, and, although the circumstances might require a merely nominal punishment, some punishment should nevertheless be inflicted. would be dangerous to allow it to be a defence that the wife was informed and be-

lieved that her husband was dead." The Lord Chief Justice, after hearing both judgments pronounced, voted in favor of reversing the conviction. He said that at first he had been of the opinion that the prisoner was properly convicted, but that after hearing the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Cave in favor of a reversal, he had changed

his mind. The result of this decision is that a wife disappeared is not guilty of bigamy, provided at the time of her second marriage is of more consequence than scenery or Rev- | Of course, if the first husband turns out to | ing himself before the footlights, and before | African tribes who do not regard salt as one of | gloomy picture that had been drawn of the attuation

having entered into it. As was said by one of the Judges in the case under consideration the fact of having contracted an in valid marriage is punishment enough in

itself for an honest mistake. We are unable to see any such danger in this decision as seems to have been apprehended by some of the dissenting members of the court. The defence that a second marriage had been honestly contracted in the belief that the first husband or wife was dead would not be accepted by a jury except in a is plainly made out it ought to prevail.

Trouble in the Browning League.

The Browning Society of Philadelphia is still ahead of all the other Browning societies of the United States, both in the sustained enthusiasm of its researches and the metaphysical subtlety of its discussions. If the achievement of the several clubs could be presented in tabular form, like the base ball situation, the Browning League record

at the end of May would	be much had this.
China.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	
Paterwhee	
St. Louis	*******************
Poston	***** ******* ********* ****
Wind Hill (N. J.)	
Chicago.	

We learn from the organ of the League, Post Lore, a magazine which professes to be devoted to Shakespeare and Browning," that at a recent regular meeting of the Philadelphia Society certain remarks of ours on the subject of the Browning cult were considered in a proper spirit of gravity. After the customary opening exercises, consisting of readings from Browning by Mr. Wil-LIAMS and Mrs. KEEN and two songs by Mrs. WEEVIL, President Conen arose to deny "that the Society was in danger of crowding Shakespeare, as a critic in The Sun said we were." Miss Conen-for the Philadelphia President is a lady-continued:

"We need not endorse what Doggsung intended to say about comparisons. It is needful to place our poets side by side and study them by the light of each other. It is absurd to presuppose that because one admires Baows-iso one must disike or ingrect Shakasprank and all other poets. I am met every day by the objection, 'Why not study Shakasprank?' What can you find to Browning?' That seems like such a narrow way. As well say we ignore a lour friends because we love one Let us make room for the shining of all our stars; in evitably some will outshine others."

As we remember the remark about crowding Shakespeare, to which the Philadelphia Society takes exception, it referred exclusively to the comparative amount of space devoted to the two poets in the organ of the League. We showed that out of fifty-four pages of Poet Lore thirty-seven and a half were devoted to Browning and only twelve to SHAKESPEARE. But the subsequent proceedings of the meeting at which Miss COHEN Spoke so kindly of WILLIAM SHAKE-SPEAKE, prove that all is not harmonious within Browning circles. Judge Willson astonished everybody and grieved not a few

by getting up and making these remarks: "It is a surprise to me every time I appear in a meet ing of the Frowning Society, for if there is anything know nothing about it is Browning. [Sensation.] I am perhaps, as well qualified to speak as a critic as many people are in regard to what they criticise, and criticise most severely. I have been much interested in what has been said here; it has been a psychological study but I have wondered almost always whether those wh have been been have reany enjoyed. Bhowsing as much as they appeared to. I have listened with a great deal of interest to learned papers. I have read, or endeavored to read, the different poems to which they related and i have wondered at the writers ability to discover so much in these poems. It a enset to me that Brows ing occupied very much the position of a kaleidoscope I have not even one of late days, but when I was a boy I used to stake them occasionally. When you held them toward the light you would see something beautiful, but if you held them toward the darkness or in their natural position, there was nothing to be seen. If you look at Browning through Suangerams, you really will see something beautiful. Whose I am on that subject, it has occurred to me for a long time, that if Browning had been well shaken, he really might have been much ere valuab e and herpful. I would not for a moment both at the same time, you will only see one, and that

The proposition that Browning ought to be well shaken before taken struck consterthe former husband or wife unheard of for a | nation into the hearts of the poet's loyal adperiod of seven consecutive years, providing | mirers. As soon as the society had recovthe person so marrying a second time has no | ered from its first shock Professor Hoxie reknowledge or reason to be ieve that the buked Judge Willison in measured if slightformer husband or wife is still living. In the | Iv sarcastic words; and then he went on to discuss the relative merits of Browning and

"I cannot but regard the great wealth of scientific discovery as something all ogether different from that which SHARRAPEARE was acquainted with, and because of that discovery, because of the treasures that have come from discoveries connected with other branches of human endeavor, the age is very much richer and, consequently, the horizon of Rosent Bnown SHAKESPEARK, I must sa that, for myself, 'The Ring and the fook ' and several other great plays and poem The spirit of the age, the influence of scientific discoeries, the nature of the problems which the searchers for truth have forced upon the human consciousness during these times, have driven Rosear Raywairs to an attempt to solve questions that never presented them selves to William Sharesprane, inasmuch as they could not have presented themselves, because they were no

present in his age. We record this incident because it is very significant. Never before, we believe, at any meeting of any of the clubs in the League, has a member ventured to speak disrespect fully of Browning, or to confess that he could not understand him, or to suggest that SHAKESPEARE was, on the whole, a greater genius and a more intelligible poet.

We are not surprised that some of our esteemed Richmond contemporaries should still entertain a doubt whether Capt. Evan P. HOWELL of Atlanta is the peer of Mr CHARLES O'BRIEN COWARDIN of Richmond fence to an indictment for bigamy. Mr. as a story teller. Those who have often been enchanted by the efforts of the one, may well hesitate before they admit the other to an equal place in their admiration; but we can Justice Grantham was of the opinion that assure them that Capt. Howell is an artist of rare and genuine genius.

> Yet the difference between the two is distinetly marked. Cowardin was born to be an actor, and his rich and subtle comic humor flows forth as naturally as he breathes. The process is physical as well as intellectual. The whole man is engaged in it, and all his faculties are employed. The unstudied ges tures, the swift and total changes of facial voice, the coruscations of the eye, form a com bination of art as spontaneous as it is culti vated, as refined as it is irresistible. It is a novel and peculiar thing, and we can com-"It pare it only to the humor of BENOIT CON-STANT COQUELIN, as it is displayed between two plays, in the recitations he likes so well to deliver from the front of the stage in a

black cont and white choker. Capt. Howell, on the other hand, is a humorist of the old school. His style is broader, his method rather that of a great stump speaker or a tip-top camp-meeting orator than that which we usually as sociate with the dramatic stage. Yet he, too, would have been a famous actor if he had devoted himself to that profession who marries again after her husband has There is something about him which reminds the old theatre-goer of the late WILL-IAM E. BURTON, who at the beginning of a she has reasonable cause to believe and does | play used to convulse New York audiences believe her first husband is actually dead. With laughter forty years ago just by show

be living, the second marriage is invalid; but | speaking a word. If anything, Howell the wife cannot be punished criminally for is more intellectual than Cowardin, and less spontaneous. He does it because he likes to do it, and because he has some purpose to subserve, such, for instance, as carrying his audience over to his side of an argument-for he is a potent controversial athlete as well as a wit and mimic; while COWARDIN does it because GoD made him so, and he can't help flashing and scintillating and laughing and making everybody

else laugh along with him. Besides, he is the younger champion of the two, and nobody can tell to what height very clear case; and where such a defence of perfection he may yet attain, while How-ELL, all immersed in affairs as he is, and practising humor rather as a vacation exercise than as a steady trade, has perhaps already reached the highest ability that is to be expected from the development of his powers. We should add, however, that there is a greater variety in his performances than in those of our friend from Richmond, and we suspect, too, that in the secret of tears, that other great gift of the comic muse, the Georgia man may possibly be the superior.

But a truce to these definitions and discriminations. There is such a thing as too much analysis, but there cannot be too much of either of these glorious humorists. He whose good fortune it has been at any time to enjoy the fun of one of them, may thank Heaven for the benefaction; and he can hope for nothing more delightful than an opportunity of enjoying the different fun of the other. If it is Howell that he then chances upon, reeling off story after story amid the noisy gayety of the crowd, he will surely question the Richmond opinion and maintain that the cake rightfully belongs to the Georgian.

But before leaving the subject, we must be allowed to protest against a wrong pronunciation of the word Cowardin by which hasty readers may sometimes be led astray, The emphasis is entirely upon the second syllable, and it is rather heavy. There is nothing of the coward about the young man, not even in the sounding of his name.

A Railway Revolution.

The rolling stock of the Trans-Caspian Railway now includes nearly a hundred engines and 1,500 cars. It is expected that next year the line will be extended 190 miles further, from Samarcand, its present terminus, to Tashkend, the Russian capital in central Asia, and its total length will then be nearly 1,100 miles. Mr. G. CURZON, M. P., who has just been travelling lifteen to twenty miles an hour through the country, where explorers ventured a few years ago only at the risk of their lives, makes some remarkable statements in a paper he has read before the Royal Geographical Society about the revolution this railway is working.

Eight years ago when 40,000 Turkomans made their last neroic stand for freedom at Geok Tepe, the army of Skobeleff advanced to the storming of the fort with bands playing. Five years later, military bands ushered in the celebration of the railway completed to Askabad, and a great crowd of Turkomans, as they heard the notes which recalled that fearful carnage and their hopeless defeat, threw themselves on the ground amid bitter lamentations. These same Turkomans, says Mr. Curzon, are now eager to enlist in the army of their conquerors; and Russia, abandoning her policy of refusing military employment to native tribes, has begun to make soldiers of them. The Turkoman commander at Geok Tepe is now a Colonel in the Russian army, and the Khans of Mery are Russian Majors or Captains. Thus rapidly is the Czar assimilating to new conditions the wild hordes of cen-

The shops of once fanatical Bokhara are now filled with Russian wares, and in the city where the embassy of a Christian Government was put to death. English visitors have recently been permitted to ascend the great minaret, which has heretotore been closed to all except believers. The railway has given an impetus to cotton planting and Russia is already looking forward to the time when Turkestan will make her independent of foreign cotton growers. According to Mr. Curzon's information, the road, in spite of the desolate countries it traverses, is aiready paying its running expenses, which, however, are quite small, as a large part of the working force, including even many engineers, are soldiers, detailed from their regiments without extra pay for the railway service. Daily trains are run each way between the Caspian and the Oxus, semi-weekly trains connect the Oxus and Samarcand, and the passenger fare on this 900 miles of line is about \$19 for a through ticket.

The railway, however, was built for Russia. and for her new subjects, and nobody else. Very few foreigners are permitted to enter the country, and Mr. Curzon has depicted the complete freezing out of English merchandise, giving many stern facts that must deeply grieve the thrifty traders of Great Britain. But it is a great cuterprise, and though this new highway in the desert sprang from military necessity, it is sure to prove a powerful instrument of civilization in one of the most backward and fanatical regions of the Oriental world.

Heroic Days.

All sorts of license must be allowed to poets as well as to preachers, and we will not too zealously object when Mr. CARL SPENCER speaks contemptuously of the years before the civil war:

"Life was treading its wheel, Sunken in Mammon's wave, When sudden as Judgment's peal, Starting with clash of steel, Came the heroic days?"

Yet those very years were crowded and excited with the discussion of slavery, and with appeals to the intelligence and moral sense of the people, until finally the conflict of opinion culminated in the conflict of arms. The country was no more sunken in Mammon's ways from 1840 to 1860 than it was from 1861 to 1865; and the days before the war were just as heroic as the days of battle and suspense through which the im-

mortal struggle reached a happy period. Neither should the poets and preachers, or the philosophers either, cultivate too deep scorn for Mammon and the ways thereof The nation that is not rich and powerful, abounding in enterprise, commerce, wealth, and ambition, cannot lead the world in these industrial centuries; and it is sure, moreover, to be as deeply deficient in heroism as it is in material means.

But it is wonderful, after all, how long the old catch phrases and humbug ideas of coarser and less intellectual ages are in dying out of the commonplace mind and commonplace usage.

Those people who assert that the craving for sait is a purely acquired taste, and that this mineral as an article of food is neither nutritive nor otherwise beneficial, may point to the Eskimo race as evidence of the value of their theory. The natives met by our explorers on the rivers of northern Alaska live almost exclusively on fish. They do not eat sait with their fish, and decline to eat salt bacon and bam, firmly believing that white folks spot! good meat by their absurd practice of saiting it. On the other hand there are probably very few

man's greatest blessings. Many natives procure it along the sea coast by evaporation, and tribes who have salt mines, as on the east coast of Albert Nyanza, are always able to sell their product far and wide.

The Brooklyn Bridge has now been in use for six years, and its receipts during the past year have been more than twice as great as they were for the first year after it was opened; in fact, they have risen from \$403,000 to \$943,-360. The pedestrians who cross it are but one sixth as large in number as the passengers who take the cars. The means adopted to secure the safety of all who use the bridge have been successful in a marked degree, and the list of accidents, year after year, has always been short. This great public work has been of inestimable value to the people of New York and Brooklyn during the past six years.

We are glad to see every item of news from Chicago that tells of the determination of the leaders of the Clan-na-Gael to aid in the clearing up of the CRONIN murder mystery. There can be no doubt as to the duty of the organization in this case.

The storm we have had here during the past few days has raged over a vast extent of territory. Our despatches have told of its operation in Illinois, Indians, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. In many localities it has damaged the crops and been accompanied by a rise of the waters; in several places it has houses and bridges; it has uprooted trees and carried off telegraph poles; on the northern lakes it has driven many vessels ashore: it has caused loss of life in a number of cases. In short, we have not for many years had a se verer or more extensive storm than that of the past two days.

By the way, what about a soft road for trot-ters in Central Park !- Ind. Freid, and Furin.

Every day of the city's growth reveals the fact in clearer light that the Cent: al Park isn't half big enough as it is. It was of a lordly size once when Thirty-fourth street was the upper boundary of residences, but to day it contains neither walks enough, greens enough, nor carriageways enough. It is no room even for such a desirable metropolitan feature as a speedway. A proposition for enlarging it would be more rational than one for cutting it down.

The use of battering rams by Irish evictors in destroying the houses of obstinute tenants has been told of in the recent despatches from Dublin. It appears that they were operated with success last Friday in the evictions on the Howell estate in the county of Cork, and it appears also that they do work which endangers the life of those against whom they are brought to bear. It is a shocking business, disgraceful to all concerned in it especially to the Government by which it is authorized. But it is semething to know that the battering ram is less destructive than artillery or dynamite would be if they were brought into service against the unfortunate tenants.

Secretary BALFOUR is now anxious to promote the development of the resources of Ireland, and to prosecute the building of great public works for that purpose. The bills which he has introduced into Parliament for the improvement of the Irish rivers and the construction of Irish railways are the result of the policy which he has u dortaken to carry out. Mr. Balfour has been talking of this policy ever since he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and he has recently come to the conclu--ion that its execution is the true means of securing Irish contentment. It may be admitted that the public works in question are desirable, even though it is Balfoun who is their promoter.

A New View of New York Politics.

From the Pos -Express. At the Cleveland banquet in New York all those pre ent stood up and cheered justily when the guest of the evening rose to speak

When Governor Hill rose to speak about one-half of these present stood up and coered, and about one half sat still and puffed their cigars.

Mr. Cleveland made no allusion whatever to Governor Hill. He was as silent about him as be was last fall but

Governor link was profuse in his compliments to Mr Cleveland, and, as was the case last fall, he went out of his way to serve the man who did not think it worth while to put the slightest disguise on his entrity When covernor Hill turned from eulogizing Mr. Cleve-land at the hanquet to defending some of the acts of his own Administration he was hissed, and i was with diffi culty, according to the Trionne report that his friends Governor Hill an I his frien is might just as well make up their minds that they cannot conciliate the Cleveland clique and so have a square up an up fight with then for the mastery. If no such light be made, dovernor Hill will certainly stand no change of getting the Presidential nomination of his party in 1802; and, if the fight be made, it may not better his prospects for that home But one thing is plainer day by day-that, win or lose, his friends will have to make the fight in order to dispose of the Cleveland clique, which has heretofore prospered simply on the unspeakable cowardice of it

ill omened Cleveland fetish, and leave the Democracy free to choose some candidate from the West or South nnected in any way with the feuds of New York

Sad, but Vernelous. From the oregonian.

A losing newspaper may easily sink from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest,

The deepest arresian well in Russia opens with a depth of 2.080 feet. The sinking operations took (wo years. A new agricultural machine distributes manures and insecticides, and sows grain by means of an air blost The Varican has lecided that the astronomical ob-servatory is to be begun at once, at an estimated cost of

1,000,000 francs. Secretan's collection of pictures will be sold in the last week in July. It comprises 200 old and new, of which 24 are Mcissoniers. The riding habit and hat of the German Empress at

the grand review in honor of King Humbert were white and Gainsborough respectively. The large-ca ibred quick-firing guess are so satisfactory that the 4.7-inch guns of that class are rapidly supersed-

ing the t-inch rides in the British navy.

Mary Anderson is reported by the Manchester Examiner as about to take her place in society, though she is not expected to return to the stage for many months. Up to 1884 the English Post Office had issued 31,302 Out 00 postage stamps. That would cover 3.762 square miles, and would reach to the mosn and back if placed

The three vineyards of Clos d Estournel, Château Mon

trose, and De Pomis have just been purchased by the proprietors of the St. Estephe vineyards for £150,060. The Clos V ugent vineyard is likewise for sale. Prescot, in Lancashire, a town long famous for its watches and watch tools, has been being its trade of late and when it was clear that something would have to be done, there was a meeting in the Town Hall, at which it was resolved to start watch factories on the American plan with improved machinery and processes. A company was formed with £10.00 capital. The effect of the London book sales during last year is to show that books, under certain conditions, are promable investment. The early edition of Pickwick brought double the original prices. The first Ruskins.

high priced tooks, such as the Caxtons, have been prof itable in a proportionate degree

A revelation through a Paris will case is the claim of the late Auguste Maquet that he was the chief author of Monte Cristo" and others of the most important works of the elder Dumas. The administrators of Naquet's estate say that they have it in Dumas's handwriting that Maquet did the lion's share of Dumas's work. The were left charged with the responsibility of seeing that his reputation was maintained and defended.

or hir Richard Burtons, or the early editions of Swin

burne and Browning at sell well. Investments in ver-

The second annual singing competition of the London Girls' Club Union took place on May 23. Nine clubs belonging to various branches took part. There was a single judge, Frof Thomas. The programme was for each club to sing "We'l go a-Naying" without accompaniment, and then a song of their own choosing with or without accompaniment. The singing as a rise, was admirable, though most of the girls before they became members of their clubs could have had little or no prac-

tice or instruction of any kind. During the debate on the French budget M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance adduced facts to show that France was by no means on the verge of ruin. Public wealth and pros; erity he said, had grown as well as the budget. Deposits at the banks a conted to 910,000, O.O france, and the capital embarked in shares and other French industrial undertakings showed since 1070 an increase of 7.992,093,000. The deposits in the savings banks amounted to 2,228,000,000 belonging to 0,492. GOO depositors. That was a sufficient answer to the

THE PROBIBITORY CAMPAIGN IN PENN-

The Amendment Losing Ground-Anties of the Leading Politicians-A Comedy-Be-tent of Prohibition by 50,000 Majority.

ERIE, May 31 .- As the day fixed for the vote on constitutional prohibition, namely, the 18th of June, approaches in this State, it is evident that the drift of public sentiment everywhere sets in more unmistakably against the amendment. In a marked degree this undertow of public feeling was witnessed in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, but there are decided indications that the wave of reaction from the heated dogmas of the self-styled moralists will result even a more overwhelming deleat for prohibition in Pennsylvania.

The great strength of prohibition in Pennsylvania has been conceded to be in the western counties, as it has also been taken for granted the heavy vote against the amendment will come from the eastern part of the State. But even in the strongholds of prohibition in western Pennsylvania it is apparent that the advocates of the amendment are daily losing ground. In well nigh every stronghold of prohibition in the western part of the State, in Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, and other counties that your correspondent has visited within the past fortnight, such expressions as these have been made to him by residents in response to inquiries as to the public judgment on the question in certain idealities:

Prohibition is losing ground here. Our people are changing their views. If the election had been held two months ago, before the subject was so thoroughly discussed, the amendment probably would have been carried in this county by a large majority. Now it is doubtful. It the change in public opinion keeps on there will be a majority against the amendment by the day of the election.

Why this drift of public sentiment should all be against the amendment I will not pretend to say. It is not an isolated case, but the marked change is apparent everywhere, and is marked change is apparent everywhere, and is a master of general comment over the western part of the State. Those posted on the prohibitory campaigns that have been fought in this country of ante years, however, know that this phase of the present campaign in Pennsylvania is no new thing. The same reaction against the extremists, who, as the hery cavaliets of o.g. sought to ride, rough-shod, ever all obstacles or opposing creens, has been witnessed, in the cooling days of the campaign, in each of the seen states that have view on constitutional profit firm within the past two years, causing in each the overwhelming deleted to the according in

years, causing in each the overwhelming de-leat of the amendment.

The perpexity of the politicians in newise diminishes with the progress of the cambalgo.
For the looker-on the amusement deepens with each day's decelorment of the canvass. While the Republican politicians of the gony stamp have been forced by the pertuncity of the radi-cal element in the party to declare in favor of the amendment and thus array themselves, at no legislation point claims of the quay stamp have been forced by the pertinacity of the radical calciment in the rasty to declare in favor of the amendment and thus array themselves, at least in ap, carance, against the liquor men in the legislation and the colitical situation is apparently greatly complicated by the position of the Democratic leaners, who, in many localities in the State, in order to curther embarrase the Quay-Beaver element of Lepublicans, have one-sly declared for prohibition, and taken the stump in support of the amendment.

An opportunity for the pencil of an artist is thus in nisited in the grotesque and inconsistent leatures of the campaign for constitutional prohibition in Lennsy-vania. On the sur acc, hepublican and Democratic leaders, in many sections of the State, are vying with each other in support of the amendment, which would appear to have little opposition in the Key-tone State. But all this lip d-votion to constitutional prohibition on the part of the leading politicans in both political parties is assumed for a pur, ose. It is a genteel comedy that is being canceled for the delectation of the voiers of Lennsylvania. There is not a coal-heaver in the newstone State, but all the quay-Benver stamp are giving a reductant quasi support to the amendment lecause they doe not make an open breach with the radical element in the kepablican party; while it is equally patent that the zeal of the Democratic leaders for prohibition is assumed because they doe not make an open breach with the radical element in the kepablican party; while it is equally patent that the zeal of the Democratic leaders all comportantly to hem in the perturbed Republican party of the make they can be a proportion in the new interesting the prohibition is assumed because they doe not make an open breach with the radical element in the kepablican and Democratic leaders all comportantly to hem in the perturbed Republican and Democratic leaders all comportantly to hem in the perturbed Republican, and the prohibitio

THE SISSETON RESERVE. Another Great Tract Opened to Settlers

Washington, June 1.—One month ago a War Department order published a proclamation of President Harrison, directing that the military reservation of Fort Sisseton, formerly known as Wadsworth, should be turned over to the control of the Secretary of the Interior. it having become useless for military purposes, This order will now take effect, and an important tract of land, containing about 500,000 acres, or more than one-lourth as much as Oklahoma, is made available for general settlement. It is land, too, mostly of a desirable quality, the part of it immediately adjoining the fort having been brought to a good condition of cultivation by the garrison, who have raised their fresh vegetables upon it for years. Fort Sisseton has been occupied for some time by Company G. Third Infantry, and preparations for transferring the company elsewhere were

for transferring the company elsewhere were duly made. A recent order from tien, Ruger, commanding the Department of Dakota, directs that Lieut, F. R. McCor, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, shall look after the seiling of the Government proper y at auction, and turn over the proceeds to the Chief Quartermaster. This auc ion will be held next Thursday.

But this is only a small part of the lands soon to be thrown open in this region. Adjoining the milliary tract is the great Sisseton and Walneton in than reserve, of which the surplus will be available after the work of severalty allotment now going on shall have been completed. Looked at on the map it is an extensive triangle, standing on its apex at Lake Kampeska. A station on the Chicage and Nott-western Italiroad in the easten part of Dak da. It must have a length of something like eighty miles and a trought of perhaps long or lifty in its widest part. Its northerstern boundary is lake Traveise and the Red River of the North, which form the border between Dakota and Minnesota at that point. The reservation is entirely in Dakota; but at Brown's valley in Sinnesota and at other points on that border settlers have been consecting ever since the first part of May, in order to be ready when the Indian reserve is declared open.

co-ecting ever since the first part of May, in order to be leady when the Indian reserve is declared open.

The time when this announcement will be made must decend, of course, on the completion of the allotment. It is probably not generally known that this was begin a great many years and. The report of the heard of Indian Commissioners in 18.7, noted that "each ablaboded Indian is beated on a farm of 10 acres, for which he holds a cert cute of allotment, and he cannot be disposeessed of it as long as he occupies it." Agent Hamilton, in his sejort the previous year, had a ted that 3% out of the 1,800 Indians, agent of the agency, were members of native chur hes under mins ers of their own trube, and that they had made great advances in civilization.

The indians have given up tentific, and live in houses, Many of toem have as conferrable and toy houses as the most of trouter farmers. They receive retained do to books a the office at certain lived preceive ratheter doing and receive rations as a heart of a first property have created in the tooks. The go defice is of this satemars seem in the numeer of farms opened, and the acres of land effects and chivated.

During the twelve years which have since

diam, but the themse was the number of farms opened, and the acres of land fenced and calivated.

During the twelve years which have since elapsed, improvement in agriculture has been shown by these indiams, and it is reasonable to suppose that white men will make the soil, much of while its territie and well watered, still more productive. Oak and other has dwords are found on the reservail or. The number of the Indians is about 1.800 as it was a dozen years ago, and when the allotments at the rate of 160 acres each, are completed, there will still be a very large farea for settlement. But the milliany reservation will be the first offered. This was set al. at a quarter of a century arc, and now reverts to the public lands.

These Sisseton reservations furnish a new illustration of the fact that the opening of the largona was only one incident in a series which will follow with sufficient rapidity to live everytedy now in search of it a chance for a good homested.

Hostess to visitor (pointing to a new amethyst set, a present from her hu-band) - Mary, you didn't see the gran present Motke made me f Mary (aghes) - Oh mir ain't they puriy but sure they're mid din uns." Histories - No, they're not dimuns, they're pure omma-dates.

Picurisy pains and all authmatic and bronchial af-fections are soon to leved by matteriain remeas for course and colds. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv. ing wear ?

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SCHETE.

Memorial Day was utilized for all it was worth by the holiday makers, in spite of threatening weather at the beginning and a shower or two as the day grew older, thousands of people enjoyed themselves by sea and by land. Horse racing and yatht racing attracted the greatest number; then there was parading and reviewing with the Pre ident in Brooklyn and with the Vice-fresident in New York, athletic games, base ball matches, fishing parties to Tuxedo, shooting parties to Pelham, polo games at Celarburst, Meadowbrook, and Orange, and tennis wherever girls and boys met together with nothing else to do. The fact that one of the great festivals observed in Catholic and Episcopal communions fell on the same day set church beits chiming and great organs realing, while prayers for the sou's of departed heroes were simultaneous with the placing of memorial offerings on the graves where their bodies rest. The brass bands, which seemed to have taken the city by storm, played dirges as they approached the cemeteries and campaign songs, with ar occasional air from opera bouffe, on their return, and everywhere were sounds of merr'making, with flags at half-mast floating owr the revellers, and alternations from grave to gay, from lively to severe, which were inthe highest degree typical of American temper and American character,

Jerome Park put forth all its glories, and an immense crowd enjoyed its rich verdere, its picturesque scenery, and the racing, which was good. But the grand stand was more lensely thronged than the club house, and mly two four-in-hands pawed and reared on the velvety lawns. In point of fact, it was not a fashionable gathering, and, although old habitues among the men were all present, society women might have been counted fingers of one hand. Mrs John G. Heckscher and Mrs. Jordan I. Mott were escorted by that picturesque ruin Mr. Leonard Jerome. Mr. Roger Pryor, who looks as if he might be descended in a straight linefrom Pocahontas, was accompanied by his landsome daughter, who attracted not a little attention in a costume of black and gold. The delicate beauty of Mrs. E. M. Padelford was set off by a Worth gown of French gray. I s. Kernochan, Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Arthur Hunter, the pretty young aughters of the late Mr. Goold Hoyt, Mrs. Hagin, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and one or two others occupied the club house plazza.

The ches nuts of Jerome Pirk, as a saucy young woman christened then, although veterans would have been a morere-pectful term, were represented by Mr. lelmont and Mr. Hunter, Mr. Jerome and Compodore McVickar who dispensed the hospitaities of the club house with the grace and ease of the ancien regime, while members of he younger detach-ment left the ladies to take care of themselves. and were entirely occupied with the races and their betting books. The ladies on the grand stand, who were not alled to the club members by birth or forune, looked longingly from time to time at the cool, shady verandas where tielr more fortunate sisters sat, and as they winked and blinked in the strong rays of the western sun, or strained their eyes beneath me heavy shadow of their parasols, they probably thought that be ter provision might have been made for their comfort and enjoymen. Now that racing has become a national institution, mainly dependent for its prosperity apon the support of the millions, not the millionaire, it would be wise for those in authority to adopt as their motto and watchword the maxim of old Jereny Bentham,

The greatest good of the greatest number," The Gravesend Club made a spendid finish of their spring meeting on Decration Day, and Mr. Belmogt's stables adde new laurels to those they had already won. The wind was rather bolsterous for yachting, jut Commodore Gerry, who is the prince of natitime entertainers, took another gay pary on board the Electra to witness the race between Titania and Shamrock. It was a bautiful sight for the East River, stretching out into Long Island Sound, was alive witt yachts, catboats, and smaller craft, and when the fog il ted the sun burst through the lovering clouds, and the two beautiful boats ushed forward, the one to victory and the other to defeat, there was a shout of admiration and encouragement from the crowds who wavhed from the shore and from steamers and rom sailboats,

A special train was provided for guests to the Tuxedo garden party yesterdar, and every means and appliance for out-of-door amuse ment was provided also. But, alas! even Lordlard, who has triumphed over so many ma terial obstacles, by force of brains, energy, and money, cannot control the weather, and the rain descended and the winds blew, and what was to have been a garden fête resolved itseff into a very agreeable indost reunion of all tie nice people, with dan ing and dining,

The garden party given by Mrs. S. S. Howland on Wednesday afternoon and evening as a khd of farewell, at least for the present to Washington society, was more fortunate, and vas a very pretty affair. It took place in the spacloss grounds of the old Corcoran manaoa. which was loaned for the occasion, and which, with their magnificent trees, flowering shrubs, and gardens bright with blossoms, are admirably adapted for an out-of-door fête. The fountains were illuminated with calcium fights, and the ballroom, which opens on to the gardens, was arranged for danchg to the music of the Marine Baid, which played by special permission. The effect would have been to the last degree fairylike and picturesque but for the hazimas which seems to hang over the Washington beau monde in the matter of costume. No matter how rich they may be, nor howwell stocked their wardrobes, they never seen to know exactly what they ought to wear At Mrs. Howland's fete the costumes of both ladies and gentlemen were as varied aid in many cases as bizarre as at any White louse reception. Some ladies were bats, others bonnets; others again were in ball dress; while a large detachment of mer distinguished themselves by coming in rough suits with straw hats; others were the cylindrical head covering and afte noot dress. while diplomats and men of the worldappeared in the regulation after-dinner cosmme of a gentleman. The party was in the highest degree successful, however, and closed the Washington season satisfactorily. Mr. and ilrs. Howland have kept open house during their residence at the capital, have entertained most

charmingly, and been universally popular. France is famous for revolutions, and her people are only happy in an atmosphere of perpetual change. Fending the delay that seems to attend the commencement of another political revulsion, the great worldo! Paris, notably the residents of the Fauboust St. Germain. are endeavoring to reform the fashions of men's dress. A lasy high in rank and with wealth and beauty enough to make her a social leader, the Countess Raoul de Kersaint, has decreed that men are to abandon sombre and conventional black and return to ve vets, silks, and sating of the most deligate shades of color. At a ball recently given by this fair Countess her orders were obeyed, and the jounesse dorde appeared in coats and knee breeches of blue. rose color, mauve, scarlet, or terra cotta. according to their own fancy or the shade recommended as most becoming by their millners and costumers. The husband of the adventurous lady who gave this lancy ball for gentlemen only, appeared in delicate lilas; the Due de Luynes wore nauve turned back with gray, a very pretty combination; diplomatic dignitaries appeared in saimon color, sky blue, and pen green, while one gentleman e-sayed to imitate a courtier of the time of Charles X. each button of whose coat was a small watch. It was observed, however, that he was moderate in the matter of buttons, and only required two for the decoration of his coat. This attempt to revive the follies of bygone days might furnish a novel amusement for Newport, a fancy ball with female costumes left out. The jeunesse dorde of New York society have already Indicated their liking for gaudy colors in their selection for morning costumes. Why not let them adopt the "habit de couleur" for even-